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The People.

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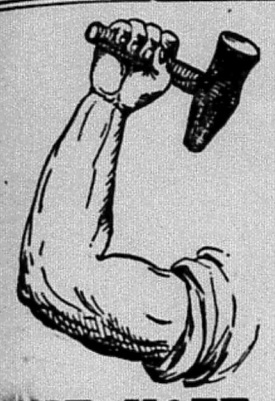
VOL. IX.—NO. 38. HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12, 1899. PRICE 2 CENTS.



THE VOTE.

Incomplete Returns Already Give us 14,400 in Greater New York.

Legislative Ticket

in N. Y. Co. alone is 10,293 as against 10,093 for Gov. in 1898.

Slobs Routed.

Figures of Kangaroo "Strongholds" Show Their "Non-Voting Power" to be Less than 1,000.

Increased Socialist Percentage of the Total Vote.

16th Ass'y Dist. O. K.

In that District, on a Greatly Reduced Total Vote, Showing a Loss of 600 for the Old Parties, the Straight S. L. P. Increases 284, while the "Sympathetic Vote" for De Leon Remains Nearly the Same.

GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Cleveland, O., Increased its Vote "Except for Bandlow."

Bracing Reports from All Points of the Compass — Now for the Presidential Campaign!

The battle has been fought. Nothing is left of the enemy.

To be sure, nothing could be left of him, for he never was anything more than a mere ghost. But that ghost, even so unsubstantial, looked to some like a body of more or less size, according to location. So can a mosquito, stuck on the pupil, obscure the sun.

Of course, every person acquainted with ghosts know that it is their nature to assume threatening attitudes, to predict disasters, to slyly appear and disappear, to make much noise when they cannot be seen, and to preserve an oppressive silence when their indistinct form floats in the mist of superstitious imaginations. But the timorous alone are seriously impressed by their strange conduct. The ghost, in fact, is the only being —or rather non-being —that seems to really believe in its own existence.

So soon as it had been legally settled that the heavy hammer of the S. L. P. could not be held by the imaginary arm of the Kangaroo ghost, the pale fiction began to stir in the darkness. In the first place, its "Bogus" issued two editions; one for Greater New York, where its intended stabbing of the S. L. P. was to be done, and one for the country at large, where the knowledge of its vile work in the metropolis might have appalled and disgusted its superstitious friends. In its metropolitan edition was a frantic appeal to the Socialists and all wage-workers, repudiating the emblem and denouncing as "adventurers," "union-wreckers," etc., all the candidates and officers of the S. L. P. In this campaign of mud, the "Volkszeitung," of course, did not remain behind, and it duly treated its German readers to the same sort of filth. Then, circulars of the same character were printed in English and German by the hundred thousand and scattered broadcast in the streets, in the houses, and at all the open-air gatherings of the S. L. P. Committees of Pure-and-Simplers were appointed to visit the "progressive organizations," while others, fit for underhand work that might prove dangerous to their performers, were given the apostolic mission of sneaking into the halls where S. L. P. meetings were held and slyly distributing their "literature." At the great parade and Union Square demonstration of the Party on the Saturday preceding election, an enormous bundle of such stuff was confiscated by indignant paraders.

It goes without saying that special attention was paid by the Kangaroos to the Sixteenth Assembly District, where Comrade De Leon was running. There, besides the above-mentioned "literature" in English, German and Jewish, and besides the violent personal attacks directed against him by the consumptive Jewish organ of the Kangaroo clique, there was circulated in wild profusion a green paste-board card that read as follows:

Don't Vote for Frauds!

The **Socialist Labor Party** has **no Ticket** in the field this year.
Candidates under the hammer emblem are **not Socialists.** That emblem was **stolen** from the regular Party.
Don't vote for **De Leon.** He is an **enemy of Labor, a wrecker of labor organizations, an adventurer,** who **has done** more **mischief** in workers' ranks than any other fiend (sic) of organized labor.

HIS RECORD:

1884, a paid spellbinder for the **Democratic party.**
1886, a Single Taxer.
1888, a Nationalist.
1889, a Socialist. (?)
1899, a nominee through the favor of a **Tammany** Police Board aided by **Republicans.**

What Next!

A foreigner himself he **hates** and denounces every **foreign** born **citizen.**
No Socialist, no honest workingman can vote for this man.
Remember, the **Socialist Labor** Party has **no ticket** in the field this year.

16th Assembly District,
S. L. P.

Observe that in the above card the advice is given, not to abstain from voting, but to vote against De Leon. The New York "Daily News," a Tammany organ always well informed in such matters, said in its issue of November 6th:

"The registration of Socialists in districts where they are strong numerically has been as large as usual, and this has been taken a indication that the members of the anti-De Leonite faction intend knifing the Socialist candidates and vote for one of the other tickets, the Democratic one, it is said, because they will not support the fusion ticket on account of the Independent Labor Party, to which they are quite as bitterly opposed."

It goes also without saying that on election day the Kangaroo spirit was more wide-awake than on any previous day. We quote from the New York "Times" of November 8th:

"Several workers of the "Volkszeitung" faction called at polling places decorated with the red Socialist badge, SURMOUNTED BY A STAR, and this fact staggered the Tammany workers, who at first could not make out what kind of Democrats they were. They were called unkind names by the De Leonites, and by the afternoon most of them had disappeared."

For the information of those comrades in the country who may not know it, we may observe here that the "Star" is the emblem of the Democratic party.

Well, as we said, the battle has been fought, and although the returns of Greater New York are still incomplete in a number of districts and entirely missing in some, the total vote for the head of the S. L. P. ticket (which this year is only a judicial office) is already within less than 1,000 of last year's vote for Governor. In Brooklyn Borough, upon which the Kangaroos relied most to cut down our figures, our total already exceeds the official return of 1897. In Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs our legislative ticket this year has received 200 votes more than Hanford did in 1898 and 700 more than were cast for Sanial in the Mayoralty election of 1897.

Where are the Kangaroos with their boasted membership of 800 in Greater New York? Why did they not place a ticket in the field anyhow, by petition? Simply because they could not even get the required number of signatures. Yet they felt so confident in their ability to reduce the Socialist Labor Party vote to a point bordering on nothingness, that a compositor of the "Volkszeitung" ventured to "bet" that the S. L. P. total vote in Greater New York would not exceed 2,000!

It is in the face of such figures as those which we present below that the "Volkszeitung," with a dishonesty that foolishly relies for impunity on the blind confidence of some of its readers and the complete indifference of the others, thereby insulting the intelligence of the former and the moral sense of the latter, dares to say: "As far as the vote for the so-called S. L. P. here in New York is concerned, it shows naturally a great decrease!" Again: "The discipline of the Socialists (Kangaroos) of New York is testified to by the fact that the simple resolution of their organization to abstain from voting, proved sufficient this time to hold back at least 10,000 workingmen who otherwise would have voted the S. L. P. ticket!!" And further: "This is an ACHIEVEMENT FOR WHICH ALL HONOR IS DUE to the Socialists (Kangaroos) of New York!!!" Of those three utterances the two first are simply clownish; the last is monstrous, implying as it does a perversity of mind and sentiment apt to transfigure a dishonorable act into a noble one.

Greater New York.

Vote for the Head of the Ticket in 1899 (Incomplete), and in 1898.

Boroughs.	1899.		1898.
MANHATTAN AND BRONX			
(New York County)..	9,425	(Inc'plete)	10,093
BROOKLYN (Kings Co.).	4,146	"	4,145
QUEENS (Queens Co.)..	578	"	953
RICHMOND (Rich'd Co.).	251	"	216
Total	14,400	"	15,407

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The vote of 1899 (1) for Assembly, (2) for Justice of the Supreme Court (Kinneally), compares as follows with the vote of 1898 for Governor (Hanford), and with the vote of 1897 for Mayor (Sanial):

Assembly District.	1899. Assembly.	1899. Justice Sup. Court (Kinneally)	1898. Governor (Hanford)	1897. Mayor (Sanial)
1.	100	100	36	30
2.	110	116	104	96
3.	121	126	76	53
4.	526	518	548	528
5.	79	77	77	59
6.	157	154	202	194
7.	98	67	73	53
8.	427	420	383	446
9.	194	119	119	102
10.	527	524	652	683
11.	117	119	121	127
12.	563	563	691	871
13.	233	178	172	183
14.	485	451	579	532
15.	137	137	168	139
16.	2,051	1,498	1,214	1,101
17.	166	134	132	146
18.	330	304	234	215
19.	83	79	107	80
20.	152	142	178	126
21.	156	179	143	112
22.	174	172	155	160
23.	215	227	183	159
24.	188	195	258	307
25.	52	52	43	32
26.	401	323	498	568
27.	47	47	25	38
28.	274	243	534	576
29.	47	51	45	45
30.	358	322	555	496
31.	97	121	104	79
32.	384	381	438	407
33.	190	179	204	174
34.	462	462	411	319
35.	592	592	581	521
Annexed:				
1.	missing	20	14	11
2.	missing	33	36	28
Total	10,293	9,425	10,093	9,796

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The following returns are not complete and the vote will be increased by several districts to be still heard from. The vote last year in Brooklyn was 4,145, or one less than the total so far returned this year. No detailed comparison by districts is possible, because last year our returns were by wards, whereas this year they are by Assembly Districts.

	1899.
1. Assembly District.....	92
2. " "	140
3. " "	68
4. " "	152
5. " "	200
6. " "	266
7. " "	394
8. " "	77
9. " "	173
10. " "	101
11. " "	146
12. " "	332
13. " "	227
14. " "	213
15. " "	308
16. " "	127
17. " "	40
18. " "	179
19. " "	246
20. " "	381
21. " "	284
	4,146

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Acaster, County Judge..... 251
Driscoll, Assembly 308
Fransecky, Alderman 319
Clark, County Clerk..... 240
The vote for Hanford in 1898 was 216.

QUEENS COUNTY.

(Incomplete.)
John Opel, District Attorney.. 578

COLLEGE POINT DID WELL.

College Point, Nov. 7.—The Socialist vote of the town of Flushing was 70 straight and 12 split. The vote in College Point was 68 votes this year and 79 last year. There was a fall in registration from 1,400 to 1,108, not to speak of the Kangaroo fight. Had we been able to hold mass meetings, we would have done much better; but we could get no speaker from New York.

W. LAUTENBERGER,
Organizer.

NEW YORK STATE.

VOTE QUADRUPLED IN GREEN COUNTY.

Catskill, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Socialist vote in Greene County is about two hundred; last year it was only 48.

GEO. H. WARNER.

BUFFALO GORES KANGAROO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7.—78 city districts out of 108 report 1,230 votes; last year whole city cast 1,380. Cheers for the Party down with the Kangaroos.

B. REINSTEIN.

ONEIDA COUNTY STANDS FIRM.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. vote of Oneida County (for Roberts) is, as far as ascertained, 267.

JOHN B. RAPP.

LARGE INCREASE IN CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 8.—County vote for Assembly candidates two hundred and sixty-five this year, as against 103 last year.

Dr. C. W. HOUSE.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN FULTON COUNTY.

Gloversville, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The election returns from Fulton County, as far as known, are as follows:

	1899.	1898.
Gloversville	117	101
Johnstown	141	67

This vote was polled on Member of Assembly. Comrade B. Stone, of Gloversville Section. The vote from outlying districts has not yet been received.

F. B. S.

SYRACUSE'S GREAT FIGHT.

Syracuse, Nov. 8.—Syracuse held its own. Frank W. Roberts, candidate for Supreme Court Justice, received 1,850 votes in city. Erasmus Pellenz, candidate for Mayor, received 1,680 votes. It was the fiercest fight ever waged and had more remarkable features that a Presidential election. James K. McGuire was the Democratic candidate and Theodore E. Hancock, ex-Attorney-General of the State, was the Republican candidate. Theodore E. Hancock had the support of the millionaire class and McGuire the support of the brewers. Money flowed free on both sides. We have reason to congratulate ourselves.

THOMAS CRIMMINS,
Organizer.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Straight vote, 36, in two election districts.

G. LOVE.

Oneonta, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The vote of this town is 49 for Higgins and 33 for Elston. It is impossible to give vote of county at this time. I am told some of our votes were thrown out as marked ballots. I know of two in the Sixth District. Shall inform you later.

T. P. HIGGINS.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 7.—In eight election districts we have 75 votes. Last year the whole vote in the town of Courtlandt was only 64.

CHAS. ZOLOT.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Five out of 8 election districts give S. L. P. 63 votes. Last year town of Courtland gave us 64. Three districts to be heard from will undoubtedly show increase.

Sing Sing, N. Y.—In the three districts heard from S. L. P. has 40 votes. Two districts yet to hear from.

16th ASS'y DISTRICT.

The campaign just ended in the 16th Assembly District was the "hottest" ever carried on. Owing to the fact that we did not know until two weeks before election whether or not our ticket would go on the ballot, the time of campaign was shortened very considerably.

From the first Tammany was desperate. All manner of attacks were made upon the party. The Tammany police were given their orders, and on several occasions we were notified that we could not hold meetings on certain corners because Tammany had "pre-empted" said corners. On every such occasion the police were quietly ignored and our meetings were held. On Wednesday, October 30, a debate was to have taken place between Arthur Keep and a Tammanyite named Simons at the corner of Third street and Avenue C. Late in the afternoon Keep received a note from Chief Devery telling him that no meeting could take place at Third street and Avenue C as "some other party" had taken the corner.

Keep paid absolutely no attention to the notice, but at 7.45 P. M. ordered out the stand and had it erected right opposite where Tammany was holding its meeting. As the stand was being put up the Tammany Captain of Police Schultz, came around and said he would break up the meeting if it was held. He was told that if he broke up a public meeting he would go to Sing Sing. He didn't break it up; the meeting was held and Tammany could only sulk.

Again on Monday, Nov. 6, we were notified that we could hold no meetings. We held 16.

The following correspondence explains itself:

New York, Nov. 1, 1899.

Hon. Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board of the City of New York.

Dear Sir,—We hereby call your attention to an attempt to prevent the Socialist Labor Party from holding meetings in the Sixteenth Assembly District on Monday night, November 6th.

On October 30th inst., our campaign manager sent notice to Mr. Devery, the Chief of Police, asking police protection for sixteen open-air meetings to be held in the Sixteenth Assembly District on the night of November 6th.

On the following day our representative was asked to call at Police Headquarters, and was there told by the officer in charge of the Information Bureau that fourteen of the sixteen street corners for which our meetings have been noticed were already "taken" by the Tammany Hall party. Our representative then went over all the street corners of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and was informed by the officer that all the corners, with the exception of two, were "taken," almost all, by Tammany Hall.

By this method of "taking" places adapted for meeting purposes one party may deprive all others of the right of assemblage.

The Socialist Labor Party was actually so deprived of the meetings it intended to hold in the Sixteenth Assembly District on the eve of last year's election. And this was done by the Tammany Hall party merely filing a claim to all the available corners in the district. That party did not, as a matter of fact, hold these meetings, except that at about half a dozen of the corners so "taken" a truck appeared in the course of the evening, and stopped for about half an hour's meeting.

No party can be expected to submit to any proceeding that amounts to the practical destruction of its right to assemble and of its exercise of free speech in the interest of an opposing party.

The Socialist Labor Party is as much an established, regular party as the Democratic party. It is entitled to hold as many meetings on any day as the Democratic party.

And in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party we must insist on this right. We must insist on the right of our party to hold on next Monday night, November 6th, the sixteen meetings of which we gave notice, and to hold them at the places designated in our notice. If the Tammany Hall party really means to hold the meetings for which it has claimed corners, that party must confine itself to the use of one of the four corners formed by each street crossing, and must allow our party to occupy one of the other corners.

We deem it necessary to communicate the above to your Board, so that you may see to it that the police officers are properly instructed as to our rights.

Respectfully yours,
HUGO VOGT,
Secretary State Committee.
L. ABELSON,
Organizer.
D. DE LEON,
Cand. for Ass. 16th A. D.

Police Department of the City of New York, 300 Mulberry Street.
New York, Nov 3, 1899.

Socialist Labor Party, 61 Beekman St.

Sirs,—I am directed by the Board of Police to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., addressed to Hon. Bernard J. York, relative to street corners for holding out-door meetings, and to say that the same has been referred to the Chief with direction to see that no discrimination is made between political parties with reference to holding meetings.

Very respectfully,
WM. T. F. KIPP,
Chief Clerk.

The most interesting feature of the campaign was the open, flagrant alliance between the Kangaroos and Tammany Hall. Barnes, Parker and a few of the home product were trotted around the district. Halls were hired for them. Their bills were paid and they were not light, and Tammany "protected" them to such an extent that if a man sneezed at their meetings a "cop" was right there. About six of our men were arrested, under orders from a Tammany heeler named Hoffman for cheering the S. L. P. at the Kangaroos meeting.

Thousands of pamphlets were distributed by the Tammany heelers, said pamphlets being signed by "Section New York, S. L. P.," calling upon all "Socialists" not to vote the S. L. P. ticket.

Tammany Hall ordered a special edition of the "Bogus" for distribution in the 16th. The comrades throughout the country should write the Volkszeitung and request a copy of "The People" as ordered by Patrick Keenan, City Chamberlain and Tammany leader in the 16th.

The vote by election districts was as follows:

16th Assembly District, N. Y.

Election District.	1899. De Leon	1898. De Leon	1899.	1898. Gov.
1.	114	129	91	87
2.	161	136	128	96
3.	109	112	74	61
4.	71	67	50	47
5.	103	146	78	74
6.	70	62	50	29
7.	72	84	49	46
8.	136	141	90	71
9.	125	118	87	67
1	156	131	128	94
11.	114	134	67	67
12.	122	128	93	70
13.	93	93	67	54
14.	83	100	52	45
15.	90	90	75	55
16.	97	127	62	67
17.	72	69	46	38
18.	84	95	55	39
19.	51	81	26	38
20.	53	83	31	29
21.	75	81	58	40
Total....	2,051	2,207	1,457*	1,214

* The total given by the Police for the 16th Assembly District is 1,498, owing to later and more complete returns than the above.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND REDEEMS ITSELF BY INCREASING ITS VOTE "EXCEPT FOR BANDLOW."

Cleveland, O., Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. vote of Cleveland is higher than last fall, except for Governor. If the State, as we hope, shows a similar increase, we shall at last be an official party.

WEBER.

HOCKING VALLEY MINERS SPEAK OUT.

Glouster, O., Nov. 8.—Trimble township, Athens County, Ohio, Socialist vote thirty-one for Governor.

DANIEL W. WALLACE.

Collinwood, O., Nov. 7.—We had only two votes here last year; this year we have 27 each for Borton and Newton; 26 each for Freer and Cooper, and 25 each for Bartholemew and Lavim, but only 13 for Bandlow. Our agitation has not been in vain.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give Burton, for mayor, 1,061 votes.

Pawtucket, Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give Hebershaw, for mayor, 224 votes.

Central Falls, Nov. 8.—Returns as yet incomplete, give Curran, for mayor, 227 votes.

Woonsocket, Nov. 8.—Young, S. L. P. candidate for mayor, received 143 votes, according to incomplete press reports.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Average Increase in 99 Towns is about 7 per cent—Enormous Gains Reported in Some Places—Boston Increases 35 per cent.

Worcester, Nov. 8.—Ninety-nine cities and towns give Peare, for Governor, 8,782 votes. This is a gain of six and eight-tenths per cent. The Republicans' vote falls off in the State 11 per cent, and the Democratic falls off three and nine-tenths per cent. We will receive more than the 3 per cent. required by law for official recognition.

L. D. USHER.

Boston, Nov. 8.—The papers credit us with 1,706 in this city. Last year we had 1,260. The Debsites, reinforced by a baker's dozen of kicking kangaroos, have only 659.

Boston, Nov. 8.—The following places report as follows:

Somerville, this year, 127; last year, 83. Everett, this year, 90; last year 81. Quincy, this year, 128; last year 34. Newton, this year, 22; last year (?). Athol, this year, 62; last year (?). Blackstone, this year 33; last year (?). Webster, this year, 78; last year 68. Lawrence, this year, 371; last year, 352. Cambridge, this year, 221; last year 155. Brockton, this year, 404; last year, 352.

Taunton, Mass., Nov. 7.—Taunton, for Governor, gives 108; 44 last year. Mansfield 5 votes.

BOEWE.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Labor Party vote for Peare (Governor) is 357.

M. T. BERRY.

Springfield, Mass, Nov. 7.—For Governor this year, 312; last year, 298.

NAYLOR.

Adams, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Socialist vote at Adams is 103 for the head of the ticket; for Lieutenant-Governor, 122; for Secretary of State, 129; for Treasurer, 131; Koepke, of Pittsfield, 141.

C. STOLBER.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 7.—The vote here is 250 for Peare (Gov.); 238 for Lieut.-Gov. (Stevens); 324 for Secretary of State (McDonald); 236 for Treasurer (Nagler); 283 for Auditor (Forstrum); 340 for County Commissioner (Mayoff), and 268 for Gov. Council (Meal).

J. SWEENY.

Revere, Mass., Nov. 8.—This town gives Peare, for Governor, 45 votes; 1st Suffolk district, Efford for Senator, 270; 28th district, Mitchell for Representative, 231.

SECTION REVERE, S. L. P.

Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 7.—Our vote here to-day is 307 for Governor, and 304 for Lieutenant-Governor, showing a small increase as compared with last year.

W. H. TAYLOR.

Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 8.—Our vote here for Peare is 47, showing a small loss of 7 as compared with last year. On the other hand, our vote in Amesbury is 85 as against 19 last year, showing a gain of 66. The net gain for Amesbury and Newburyport, taken together, is therefore 59 votes, or 80 per cent.

M. BOYLE.

Abingdon, Mass., Nov. 7.—Our vote for Peare this year in Abingdon, Whitman and Rockland compares as follows with our vote of last year:

	1899.	1898.
Abingdon	48	32
Whitman	59	43
Rockland	78	51

JER. O. FIHELLY.

Salem, Mass., Nov. 8.—Our vote for Governor is 270; last year it was 185.

J. WHITE.

Waltham, Mass., Nov. 8.—This watch factory town of wage slaves gives Pearce 24 votes, as against 16 last year.

Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 8.—(Unofficial.)—Efford, for Senator, receives 129.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 8.—We are credited with 162 votes for Miller, S. L. P. candidate for Senator.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 8.—We have for Pearce (Governor) 434, as against 372 last year.

Woburn, Mass., Nov. 8.—Two hundred and ninety-two for Torrey, candidate for Senator. This is 17 per cent. of the total vote. Last year the Socialist vote here was 50. The Boston Herald observes: "The S. L. P. demonstrated that it had a good foothold in the city of Woburn."

Beverly, Mass., Nov. 8.—Twenty-seven votes this year, as against 14 last year.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 8.—Great increase; from 98 last year to 238 this year.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 8.—We did finely. Increased our vote from 29 last year to 81 this year.

NEW JERSEY.

Paterson, Nov. 8.—The vote was light for all the parties. The vote of the S. L. P. for Assemblymen was as follows: For Maguire, 769; for Frueh, 739; for Bauer, 742; for Schmitter, 736. The Kangaroos cast 98 votes for their ticket.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 8.—The newspapers give us only 890 votes, but the official ballot will show that we cast about 1,000. The Kangaroos decided not to vote, and some of them complied with the decision; but the others did vote—not, however, for the S. L. P.

H. CARLESS.

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 8.—Union County, N. J., 350.

HANSEN.

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn National Secretary, at 61 Beekman St., Room 305, New York.

— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204

Who is it will not dare himself to trust?
Who is it hath not strength to stand alone?
Who is it thwarts and bilks the inward MUST?
He and his works, like sand, from earth are blown. LOWELL.

TO OUR READERS.

For the purpose of giving as many election returns as possible, we went to press this week two days later than we usually do. This is, however, in accordance with our election week practice every year, and our subscribers will no doubt find that in view of recent happenings the delay this time was turned to specially good use.

THE VOTE.

For obvious reasons the attention of Socialists throughout the country was riveted upon New York at this election. Would the conspirators who had so signally failed in all their previous attempts to kidnap the Party, succeed this time in destroying it, or at least in seriously injuring it here at the polls? To this question an emphatic answer is given by the still incomplete but sufficient returns published on the first page of this issue. The Party, with one stroke of its hammer, has annihilated the conspirators.

Those of us here who for years had watched developments, and who could, therefore, long in advance, foresee the coming of a conflict between the retrogressive and the revolutionary elements of the Party, never entertained any doubt as to its issue, although they could not predict its time or shape. When it came in the vicious form which we all now know, we perceived at a glance that it would be short. It had come at the right time, and in the right form, as all such conflicts naturally do. The revolutionary element was clear-minded, compact and strong; the retrogressive was a rabble temporarily moving as a body along a line which might be called in the technical language of mechanics "the resultant" of divergent interests, but entirely deprived of cohesion, and bound to soon split into minute fragments.

Assured of victory in New York, yet, of course, largely absorbed here by the exigencies of the local struggle, we were, therefore, more particularly anxious to hear from other parts of the country. The outside returns so far obtained amply fulfill our most sanguine expectations.

It will henceforth be truly said: the Socialist Labor Party of the United States is a great Party.

REPUDIATED.

For twenty-one years the "Volkszeitung" was regarded as the German organ of Socialism in the American metropolis. Within its possible field of propaganda was a vast and growing population of German birth or descent, now numbering at least half a million people in Greater New York alone, and largely composed of wage workers not only intelligent and literate, but more or less openly sympathizing with the Socialist movement of Germany. Yet its circulation remained comparatively small, and its influence seemed even to grow less than the number of its readers.

To be sure, among the most devoted supporters of the Volkszeitung were sincere, active, self-sacrificing Socialists, that made it their duty to continue the work of the brave German pioneers who planted the good seed in America. But these were precisely the men who gradually and—we must say—regretfully, painfully evinced a disposition to find fault with its "tactics," so-called; until—when the inevitable breach occurred between the S. L. P. and the Volkszeitung—they were foremost in repudiating that paper.

Of its other patrons a number took it—the larger number, we should say—not because it was occasionally "aggressive," but because it was always "tolerant." Any man was a good enough Socialist who read the Volkszeitung and paid for it. The pure-and-simpler, the small dealer and all such independent thinkers liked this sort of Socialism as much as they hated the S. T. & L. A. It was not "forced down their throats," and instead of going to the polls with an S. L. P. ticket they could go with Grunzig to the opera.

And yet—we dare say—when the election returns came there was stupefaction of the most childish, "vulgar bourgeois" sort at the office of the Volkszeitung, where the S. L. P., its organs, its property and its very soul had for twenty-one years been looked upon as the legitimate belongings of the Publishing Association.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

In a recent article our London Socialist contemporary, "Justice" (originally founded and still largely influenced by Hyndman), took exactly the same scientific and impregnable position as we hold on the tax question. We quote: "The mistake which our 'taxation friends' make is in supposing that the workers pay the taxes, and that, therefore a change in the incidence of taxation is of vast importance to them." Again: "All taxes are paid out of the surplus value created by unpaid labor." And, further, in almost the exact terms used by Com. Sanial in his pamphlet on Taxation: "What is of great importance to the working people is the manner in which the taxes are expended; but the sources from which they are drawn or raised are not, as a general rule, of any importance at all." The tax-kangaroo of England may not be so vicious as the American species; yet he needs attendance and we hope that "Justice" will give him no rest until he is hopelessly cornered and properly muzzled.

"Lie," said Figaro, the barber of Seville; "always lie; some of it will stick." And acting upon this precept the Kangaroo organ, in its first report of the New York (Manhattan and Bronx) election, not only suppressed the returns of all the districts that showed an increase of the S. L. P. vote, but falsified the figures in the 9 districts of its selection, thereby fraudulently making it appear that the S. L. P. vote in those 9 districts was nearly 500 less than proved to be the case.

The following comparative table of the vote for Kinneally in the 9 districts in question, showing side by side the returns of the police (which are still incomplete), and the figures given as final by the Volkszeitung, illustrates the Kangaroo method of "non-voting:"

District.	Police returns.	Vkszg. forgeries.
4	518	476
13	178	115
16	1,498	1,425
24	195	162
26	323	292
28	243	213
30	322	282
32	381	301
33	179	115
Totals	3,837	3,381
Net falsification		456

At about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the Volkszeitung had just gone to press, there was a great commotion in the editorial rooms. A messenger had come post-haste with a letter marked "Important; must be published." A mighty shout stopped the press. The envelope was torn open by feverish fingers. It contained a contribution of one cent to the "Non-Voting Fund." Sadly the press resumed its Kangaroo work at its Kangaroo pace.

The Vote.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—According to the press reports the S. L. P. State ticket received in the city of Philadelphia the following vote:

Clark, State Treasurer	800
Munro, Justice of the Supreme Court	788
Remmel, Judge of the Superior Court	811

The total vote last year was 936.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns give us 65 votes here.

H. SPITTELL.

STONEBORO, Mercer Co., Pa., Nov. 8.—We have here 35 straight votes for the State ticket, and from 29 to 39 votes for the various county offices. X.

QUAKERTOWN, Pa., Nov. 8.—Thirteen votes here for the State ticket this year, as against 10 last year. D. P. S.

ILLINOIS.

S. L. P. VOTE INCREASED SIXFOLD IN MORGAN COUNTY.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Morgan County, Socialists, 284. Last fall, 50.

L. P. HOFFMAN, Organizer.

KENTUCKY.

NEWPORT, Ky., Nov. 8.—Newport, Campbell County, Ky., gives the S. L. P. 78 straight, subject to change.

BIELL.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

THE S. L. P.

The Reason of its Being and the Inevitableness of its Triumph.

A number of addresses were issued by ourSections in various parts of the country during the last campaign, all of which amply testify to the widespread knowledge and ability now at the command of the S. L. P. As may be seen from the following, issued by the Stoneham, Mass., Section, those addresses, unlike the "very best" Democratic or Republican appeals to voters, are not mere "campaign documents"; they are educational contributons of permanent value.

The Socialist Labor Party does not exist because some individual so willed, or because some individual dreamed that Socialism would be an ideal state, but the Party came into being, withal, it stands for, through sheer necessity. The century now drawing to a close has seen the capitalist system grow from weak infancy to its present point of perfection and power: it has seen workingmen herded together in the factory and robbed of their skill: it has seen mechanical operations divided and subdivided until they can be done by a child and the father of the child can be thrown into the street: it has seen the passing of the handicraft, and the former craftsman become a tramp: it has seen the army of the unemployed grow until it now numbers millions: and to counteract the evils which spring from all these, it has also seen the advent of the S. L. P.

If we look about us in the world of today and carefully read the lessons taught, we shall understand that society is strictly marked off into two classes—that which controls the means of production—or capitalist class—and that which sells its labor power—or the wage-working class. Between the two, but being rapidly ground out, is the middle class, the very small manufacturers, the retailers of penny yeast-cakes, and the minor exploiters of the proletariat.

Labor is no longer solitary, it is co-operative. In the shoe, for example, the coal miner, the iron miner, the smelter, the car builder, the railroad employee, the lumberman, the chemist, the ranchman, the farmer, the butcher, the tanner and the machinist are all necessary, and must all perform their respective tasks before the shoemaker can have his machines and materials. Then in the factory one man alone does not make a shoe, but we have a crew of men, each doing a very small part. At present there are over one hundred different operations to be performed, and this in the more modern shops takes at least seventy distinct men. In other words the shoemaker is just one-seventieth part of an artisan. This development of industry through the introduction of machinery, the division of labor, and the later organization of the trust, has brought us face to face with this problem: the working class produces more than it can purchase. As a consequence the products accumulate until the warehouses are stocked. Then the mills, mines and factories close down and the workers are idle. Under the most favorable conditions the purchasing power of the working class is far below its productive power. Now with its purchasing power practically destroyed, a period of want and suffering ensues. We do not suffer because we have not, and cannot produce enough food and clothing, but we endure want and misery because our present planless method shuts the worker out from that control of the fruits of his toil which he should have. Industry has been good during the past eighteen months. Shoes, clothing, etc., flooded the market, and this productive debauch can have but one ending—a panic. We already see the symptoms of approaching trouble, and the inevitable depression, a part of the working class, that class which produces all the wealth, that class which possesses only enough to creep through a miserable life, will suffer as it has suffered before, and will blindly follow the lines of reaction marked out by the Democratic-Republican Capitalist Party. On the other hand, the awakened and intelligent workers will consider the necessities of their own class, and the means whereby those necessities may be met. To such we address ourselves.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery during the Eighteenth Century changed the whole aspect of industry. The working class of that time, and of the opening years of this century, threw itself against the machine and attempted to prevent its use. The middle class the men who could, and finally did own and control the machines, and with them the existence and means of countless thousands, scorned the ignorance and short-sightedness which led to such foolish actions. To-day we see that same middle-class, ignorant to stupidity, shallow, brutal, corrupt, reactionary, caught in its turn by the further development of industry to the trust, seeking to destroy this new and better method of production. The machine is an absolute necessity, but it is now necessary that the whole people own the machine. In the shoe industry alone, the changes which have taken place during the past fifty years have displaced five workers in six, and have reduced a once independent craft to misery and degradation. Considering that we must have about 215,000 shoemakers, this means that machinery and organization have thrown about a million men into the street. When this displacement took place provision should, in all equity, have been made, either by reducing the hours of labor, or by allowing the working class access to the means of production. The S. L. P., proletarian to the core, is in the field for the purpose of doing away with the existing evils. New industries have come, the wants of the people require more to satisfy them, we have more luxuries, and yet this demand for labor could not place all the idle men. The number who are always out of work is about 3,000,000. There are more tramps and vagrants, and the vast majority of them comes from those who have searched for work day after day for enough to keep soul and body together, but at last have given up the unequal struggle.

The opponents of Socialism do not reply to the arguments of Socialists, because they cannot. They therefore, with true capitalist instinct, either set up a brand of Socialism of their own, and one which can easily be knocked down, or else they throw out a few meaningless words. "Confiscation," "Dividing up," are but nonsense to one who understands the Socialist position. They are the incantations and exorcisms wherewith a doomed class seeks to keep off the day of reckoning. We confiscate nothing, we divide up nothing. We simply demand that capital, the result of social labor, revert to society. We demand that the workers receive the full product of their labor. The confiscation is on the part of the capitalist class, as are the robbery, the murder, and the immorality. They build up their wealth pilfering from us, and capital, reeking with the blood of fifteen million wage slaves, enables them to exploit us still further.

Sixty years ago the shoemaker owned his own tools and worked alone. When the shoes were finished they belonged to him, and he could sell or keep them as he chose. He may have had an apprentice, but in that case the boy learned a trade that was worth learning. This man had something. He possessed a trade, skill, he owned the tools with which he worked. Then came the rudimentary factory with its crew of four or five men. But even here the owner of the shop worked at the bench, and the other men owned the awls, knives, pincers, lasts, etc. When the product was finished they owned a share of it, minus a very small slicing which went to the boss. Then came the shop of increased size and the machine for stitching the uppers. The waxed ends and the awls, tools in every sense of the word, had been taken from the worker and placed in the machine. Did the men deprived of these instruments for gaining a living receive compensation? Most assuredly not, and yet something had been taken away from them. The new methods came faster and faster. The work was divided and subdivided: skill was eliminated: hand instruments were taken from the owners and placed in the machine. The train of the machines which came into the craft in a very few years took from the workers all they possessed in the way of skill and opportunities for employment, and yet there has been no hint of compensation. The factory grew from the small shop to the large shop, from the large shop to the gigantic shop, and from this it must assuredly grow to the trust. The small manufacturer robbed the workers of their skill, hand instruments and part of the product of their labor. The evolution of industry threw aside the small man and his successor. Now the trust strikes off for good and all even the moderate sized factory. Those who are yet young remember the time when Stoneham was honeycombed with small shops. There are now in the city of Chicago two shops in process of construction, and each has a capacity of 2,000,000 pairs of shoes a year. That is the modern shop, and it is certain to swallow the little cobbling shops which we were accustomed to look upon with respect.

These modern factories, trusts and syndicates have just as much right to monopoly of any branch of production as the little first "captains" of industry had to their petty establishments. If the two ignorant old parties, the real upholders of private property, in the means of production, dare to touch the rights of the holders of private property in the trust, they throw down the whole building which they now so carefully protect. We cannot go back to the crooked stick in farming, the awl and the wax-end in shoemaking, the simple forge in iron working, and no more can we go back to the weaker condition that those middle class exponents, who having themselves failed to become great, wish. The trust marks a stage in social development. The working class, organized in a revolutionary party, points to the next.

As labor produces all wealth, the Socialist says that each man should be treated according to his deeds. All—or most—of the things which we consume from day to day are the results of very recent labor. The owners of capital, themselves, did not and could not produce them. Capital, the fetish of modern society, is the result of past labor, not on the part of one man, but of many. The present capitalist, during the period of this evolution had to live. The "Wages of superintendence," the "Reward of abstinence" would not have been "grand" enough to enable him to amass so much wealth. The only thing from which he "abstained" was in giving his employes the full product of their labor. His greatest "superintendence" consisted in watching the labor market so that he might buy human labor power at as low a price as possible. This power, applied through the medium of machines, to the raw materials, creates all new values. Thus: the raw material costs 80c, the labor 30c, the value of machinery used up 5c.; total, $1.15. The product sells for $1.50. There is a SURPLUS VALUE of 35c, and every mill of it is the result of human labor, not on the part of the capitalist—he may never have seen a single item of the wealth produced—but on the part of the wage-slave. The capitalist is a capitalist because he can buy this commodity, this article of merchandise, labor power, as he buys any other commodity. It sells at its value, and its value is determined by its cost of production. We see from this that the energy of human beings is required to produce wealth. Look at the idle factories in Stoneham. What new values are they creating? Why does not the capitalist place raw material in them, and allow his "directive genius" to make shoes? The capitalist "abstains" from using the wealth. What are the "wages of his abstinence" Look into one of the factories and see what result his superintendence is producing. The machinery is rusting; the building is falling out of repair—in other words the wealth which should be consumed in the production of further wealth, this wealth produced by human energy, is being criminally wasted. From its position as producer we should believe that the working class would be the possesors of all wealth, yet we find that starvation and misery are the only things in which it abounds.

There is another, and most lamentable, side to the question, and that is the continual increase of political jobbery. The Democratic Party claims to be the exponent of middle class retrograde aspirations, but on all occasions sells itself to the plutocracy. The Republican Party, capitalist in every way, would tighten still further the chains which bind the working class. Both these parties are ulcerated with corruption. Each seeks office for the sole purpose of bettering the condition of that tiny fragment of the human race which it can truthfully be said to represent. When the two are equally matched they fight one another. When either has a sure majority it splits up into factions which struggle for the spoils of office. There is nothing to choose between either side, and the voter who basely sold his suffrage for a glass of beer, a glass of clam-juice or a nod and a smile from the candidates, may consider himself fully paid, because he will receive absolutely nothing after election.

It is true that a political candidate no longer buys the voters by approaching them singly. Here, as in the industrial world, things are conducted on a larger scale. The candidate has his heelers, usually some "business" man who woke up one morning to find that the world moves, or some shyster, or social beat, and this heeler is bound to furnish a choice lot of voting cattle. The heeler opens a "club room," and there for the sake of a vile cigar or a mess of steamed clams, the free, the intelligent, the sovereign voting king, the independent American working man, the custodian of our liberties, the peer of all, becomes the property of his class enemies. The Democratic and Republican parties are one in their opposition to the working class. It does not matter whether they stand in for private property in the means of production as a trust or as a little grabber. A Democratic executive will fly to the protection of a Republican capitalist, and a Republican executive will defend with might and main a Democratic capitalist. Wherein, fellow workingmen, does either of the old party candidates represent you? Have the alternate four years of Democratic and Republican rule advanced your interests? They have not, and they cannot. The working class must achieve its own emancipation, and it alone can change society for the better.

The last caucus campaign was so hot and bitter that methods were used which made even old political decoy-ducks blush. The voters were massed at the polls like so many sheep in the shambles, and the deluded workers again placed trust in those whose one interest is to deceive and checkmate them. The fact became more apparent that we have in town a growing slum proletariat. We have reached a stage in our history where there is a portion of the working class, ground down and debased to such an extent that its members form an army on which the politicians rely for all their dirty work. It is ominous of ills to come when we find such a body of men in a small manufacturing town like Stoneham. In the cities the slum proletariat has been at all times the dupe and the tool of the worst elements in society. That proletariat will grow. It marks the depth of degradation towards which every wage worker in Stoneham must gravitate unless he awakens to the situation, and solves the problem. As the system develops, so does it develop. As the system becomes corrupt, it becomes more abased.

Fellow Workers: There is but one hope for the working class—Socialism. There is but one way to achieve your emancipation. Cast your ballot for, join your forces with the revolutionary army —The Socialist Labor Party.

STONEHAM SECTION, S. L. P.
October 14, 1899.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Ruskin, B. C., "Socialist" Colony.

A great splurge was made recently by the capitalist press, which reported the failure of a "Socialistic" colony at Hastings, B. C. It was represented that 200 people, with a capital of $500 each, founded the city of Bellamy, and entered the sawmill and farming business on the Socialistic plan. The said press gloated over the story that their members disagreed, that their mode of living caused family quarrels, and that they finally disbanded, owing to the lack of authority and control in the "colony," at the same time failing in their business ventures. This was a very highly colored and somewhat exaggerated account of a colony venture and subsequent failure which did take place, not at Hastings, B. C., but near Wharnock, B. C., at the mouth of the Stave River, and on the main line of the C. P. R.

The true story is as follows: About three years ago a number of readers of "The Coming Nation" on this coast conceived the idea of imitating the Ruskin colony in Tennessee. They formed what they called the Canadian Co-operative Society, to carry on a lumbering, farming and stock-raising business near Wharnock. A sawmill was erected and extensive operations were in preparation. Things went fairly well for a time, but not having much "capital," the members were not able to receive wages, but had to be content with what money could be spared from the common fund for their actual personal necessities. The members, being of all shades of political and economic belief, were not all prepared for such self-denial for the "good of the colony," and discord crept in. The colony was eventually "outclassed" by the competition of large mills on the coast, which employ oriental labor, and after a struggle the mill and lumbering business was handed over to the firm of E. H. Heaps & Co., of Vancouver, whom they owed for machinery. The membership disbanded, some staying at Ruskin (which was the name given the colony) to work their late property for wages, and the others going back to their homes. They are now well able to explain how it is that so-called "Socialistic" colonies, lacking economic power, cannot compete successfully with the highly developed capitalist world outside; that, lacking political power, they cannot control their members with the authority and discipline by which civil society enforces its decrees, and that unless their members have an unusal degree of unselfishness and self-abnegation, they must, sooner or later, have a clash of interests, quarrel and fall apart.

The S. L. P. in this province has, therefore, to contend, not only with the prejudice aroused in the unconverted by these SO-CALLED failures of Socialism, but has to combat the Utopian and unscientific ideas on the social question promulgated by socialistically unsound "colony" organs.

The Labor Movement in Br. Columbia.

Pure and simple trade unions have gathered some strength and influence in this province; but, as at present led and with their present tactics in the carrying on of the class struggle, they are absolutely powerless to solve the social question. That task has been left for the S. L. P., and it takes up its work in this new province with characteristic vigor and earnestness.

The labor members (pure and simple), who are supposed to hold the balance of power between the Cotton-Martin (capitalist) and the Turner-Dunsmuir (capitalist) factions in the Legislature, have secured the passage of a law excluding oriental labor from underground mines. But the capitalist class-consciousness of the rulers at Toronto, Ottawa and London is taking shape in an effort on the part of the Dominion Government to disallow the law.

Again, at the instance of Ralph Smith, M. P. P., an eight-hour law for miners was passed at the last session of our Legislature. Upon the Inspector of Mines giving notice of its enforcement, the mayor and business men of Rossland and a deputation of mine-owners, true to their capitalist instincts, came down from the Kootenay district, and "represented" to the Government that the eight-hour law would cause them great inconvenience.

Workingmen! What did our so-called "friendly to labor's interests" Government do?

THE MINISTER OF MINES FORTHWITH MADE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW INOPERATIVE.

Do you need a better illustration of the fact so often pointed out by Socialists, that while the labor unions say "No politics in the union," LABOR'S INTERESTS CONTINUALLY COME TO GRIEF THROUGH CAPITALIST POLITICS.

The labor members have done as well as they know how, but their failure to grasp the true inwardness of the capitalist system, only emphasizes the necessity for political action by the workers on Socialist lines, for complete control BY THE WORKERS of the means of production and distribution and the complete surrender of the ROBBER CLASS OF CAPITALISTS WHO NOW OWN THE WORKERS through the ownership of the land and the tools with which to work.

The Rush for Gold.

Another development of the social question in British Columbia is the crazy rush to the North for the precious yellow metal. Thousands of men are now in the Klondike and Atlin countries, losing health, time and money in the vain (for most of them) hope of "making a strike." The reports sent out by the capitalist press are very highly colored, many men who are reported as coming back rich, in point of fact, come back broke and are too much ashamed to expose the lies told about them. About 50,000 men have gone in, and only about 500 are known to have made strikes, and these generally got into the hands of wealthy capitalists for a small part of their value.

The chief benefit has been to the transport and supply companies, who are aided and abetted by the capitalist press.

The S. L. P. in British Columbia.

A section of the S. L. P. was organized in this province as far back as 1896, at New Westminster, but fell through from various causes.

A Socialist weekly, called "The Pathfinder," was published at that time in New Westminster by Thos. Robinson and Chas. Dinsmore, members of the section, who endeavored to have the N. E. C. at Montreal endorse it, but as the paper was a private venture and not under the party's control, the N. E. C. was forced to decline.

Shortly after the "Pathfinder" got on a fairly good footing, Chas. Dinsmore left the town with the printing outfit, and fetched up at Nanaimo, B. C., where he published a weekly newspaper for a short time, and afterwards failed. The "Pathfinder" was, of course, discontinued.

Since that time no public Socialist agitation has been carried on, until the Vancouver Section of the S. L. P. was organized with twenty-two class-conscious members in December of last year. "Liberal" prosperity has hit this coast so hard that since then the membership has about trebled. Vancouver Section is on a good solid footing, and is here to stay. It is expected that comrades in New Westminster, Slocan City, Nelson and Victoria will shortly camp on the trail of the twin beasts, Capitalism and Fakirism, and by organizing sections in those cities extend the outposts of the straightest, purest political party in Canada to-day, thereby hastening the time when the class-conscious working people of the world will establish the Socialistic era of "Peace on earth, goodwill towards men."

All British Columbians who sympathize with this, the greatest political movement of modern times, are asked to communicate with W. C. Rollings, organizer of Section Vancouver, 321 Pacific street, Vancouver.

Friends and Comrades! Let us have your names and addresses that we may extend the work of the S. L. P. in this province.

A. H. S.

Vancouver, B. C.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, New York City.

(Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., Saturdays to 9 P. M.)

A new leaflet, "The Trusts," by D. De Leon is in press. Price, per 1,000	$1.50
Karl Marx:	
The Communistic Manifesto	.05
Wage Labor and Capital	.05
Value, Price and Profit	.05
Revolution and Counter Revolution	1.00
The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon	.05
The Civil War in France	.05
Frederick Engels:	
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science	.05
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844	1.00
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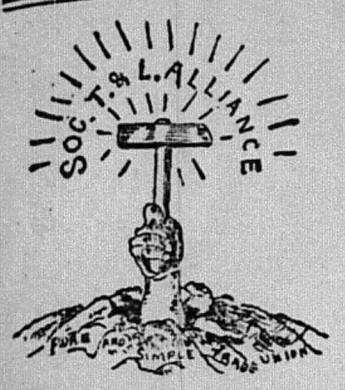
We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Commune," regular price, $1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.



ONE MORE VICTORY!

The Weavers of the Liberty Silk Mills, Organized into a Class-Conscious Body under the Banner of the S. T. & L. A., Strike for Better Treatment, Defeat an Old Capitalistic Trick, give a Lesson in Solidarity to their Fellow Wage Slaves, and Win the Battle in Short Order.

In the early part of this year an article appeared in THE PEOPLE, giving an account of the deplorable conditions under which the employees of the Liberty Silk Mills were compelled to work. The Broad Silk Weavers' Union, L. A. 144, S. T. & L. A., kept a careful watch on this concern, and kept agitating among the employees to organize into the Alliance. They finally succeeded in getting a number of them to join L. A. 144. O. May 12th one of the members was assaulted by the Superintendent while at work in the factory, and the matter was taken to court. The case came up for trial on the 22nd, inst., and the evidence of the Superintendent's own witnesses clearly showed that the case was decidedly against him; but the Tammany judge decided that there had been no unnecessary violence used, and dismissed the case.

We were not surprised at this action on the part of the judge, as other questions concerning this mill, about wages, etc., which had been taken to this same court, had been dismissed in the same manner.

Conditions continued to grow worse in the mill, until on Thursday, October 19th, a meeting of the employees was called for the purpose of taking some action. A large number responded and decided to send for the General Secretary of the Alliance. On reaching their meeting hall, he found about 300 people present. The principles and objects of the Alliance were explained to them, and they then decided to join in a body. On Friday night a bill of wages was drafted and a demand for the abolition of the fine system was embodied in the agreement. This was presented to the firm on the following morning. The firm refused to have anything to do with it. The employees then struck, all the weavers coming out in a body. On the following Monday one of the pickets was shot by a scab. On Tuesday the president of the Company sent for a committee of the strikers, asked them for an explanation of the trouble, and finally told them that their demands would be considered. On the next day the committee called at the office for an answer, and a statement of what the firm would concede was handed to them. They were told that if they did not accept the conditions proposed and did not return to work on Friday morning before 9 o'clock, the mill would be closed for six months. The committee reported back to the strikers, who refused to return to work unless the firm would sign an agreement for a specified time. The strikers remembered that the firm had made promises of better treatment at the time of a previous strike, which occurred in 1895, but had never kept those promises. This time, they said, they would not yield unless an agreement was signed. The firm closed the mill, thereby throwing on the street the loom fixers, quill fixers, and other employees, who, lacking entirely in solidarity and looking only for their own daily bread, acted as the emissaries of their exploiters and undertook the task of persuading the strikers to return to work. But the old capitalistic trick of thus turning one branch of oppressed labor into a willing instrument for the further oppression of all labor, proved at last a complete failure. All the strikers stood firmly together. The Armenians who had come out on strike took up a collection for the girls and raised about $100 among themselves. By their timely and generous action, these brave people upset the capitalistic scheme. The attempt of the loom fixers and others to induce the girls to return to work had to be abandoned.

On Monday, through the efforts of the State Board of Arbitration, a conference was held with the firm at their office in Broome st., the Gen'l Secretary of the S. T. & L. A. being present. After a general discussion the firm signed an agreement, as follows:

"All fines for imperfect work on the part of an employee shall not exceed 50 cents a piece, and may be as much less thereof, as, in the judgment of the company's inspector, is advisable. In case any individual fine is considered unfair by a meeting of the employees called to consider the same, the company agrees to reconsider the fine, on notice thereof.

"The schedule of wages for the ensuing year is to be based on schedule agreed to, which is an advance of from ½ cent to 1½ cents on the yard.

"Toilet rooms shall be kept in a proper and sanitary condition. The firm agrees that the loom fixers and quill fixers shall attend to the repairing of the looms more promptly than heretofore.

"Weavers put on time work because of bad warp, shall receive $1.25 per day."

On Wednesday morning, November 1st, the employees returned to the mill under the above conditions. On Friday evening a shop meeting was held to compare notes and ascertain how things were going on since the employees had resumed work. The general report was that a complete change for the better had taken place in the factory, and the fines under the new system amounted to a very small sum.

IN DENMARK.

Facts and Teachings of the Recent Economic Battle.

Organized Economically and Politically under the Banner of Socialism, the Hosts of Labor, Attacked by the Whole Federated Capitalism of the Country, Rout the Enemy and Compel Unconditional Surrender.

It was in 1871 that a few Danes initiated the Socialist movement in their country by establishing at Copenhagen a Section of the Workingmen's International Association. The Danish Government immediately outlawed the Section, imprisoned its leaders, and, by every possible means of the despotic sort, sought to nip in the bud the unwelcome plant. All in vain. Slowly at first, but steadily, the seed of Socialism went on spreading, sank deep in the soil under the very pressure intended to crush it, and, in due time, forced its way to the sunlight in the form of a vigorous political working-class party, named, as in the neighboring German Empire, the Social-Democracy.

And right here let it be observed that from its beginning, the Danish movement rested on that fundamental principle which the S. L. P. of the United States, after twenty years or more of idle experimentation with Pure and Simple Fakirism, has but lately undertaken to put into practice. Considering it as self-evident that in a healthy body all the organs are instantly corresponding and co-operating, the Danish Socialists did not adopt the paralytic policy of making each independent of the others, although duly and intelligently recognizing the differences in their respective structure and function. Therefore they went on developing simultaneously and in close association the two great organs—namely, the political and the economic—through which the wage-working class must of necessity manifest itself as a moving body.

In 1891, according to a report presented by the Danish delegation to the Brussels International Congress, the political organization (Social-demokratisk Forbund) numbered already 140 sections, with a membership of 17,000, of which 6,000 were agricultural laborers; while the economic organization (Samvirkende Fagforeninger), federated under a general committee or board of direction, numbered 300 trade unions and co-operative associations, with a membership of 35,000. Moreover, the movement was represented in the Rigsdag (Diet, or Parliament) by five Socialists, three of whom sat in the Chamber of Deputies (Folkething) and two in the Senate (Landsthing).

In order to fully realize the comparative magnitude of those figures and the extraordinary significance of the further progress lately accomplished, the following facts must be borne in mind. Denmark is a small but fertile country, with a population of about 2,200,000, distributed over a land surface slightly exceeding the combined area of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Agriculture is still its chief industry, but the number of people to whom it gives employment does not augment in any part of the little kingdom, and is actually decreasing in the most productive districts, where machinery is "displacing" labor. The whole increase of population is, therefore, in the cities, where the manufacturing and mechanical industries have been developing at a growing rate, and are now employing 90,000 workmen, besides a number of women and children. In 1891 the wages were still so low that but few workers could, without inflicting severe deprivations upon their families, pay the small dues required for affiliation with both the union of their trade and the Socialist Party. Many of them could not even affiliate with either of the two organizations. According to a statistical work of P. Knudsen, Socialist member of the Landsthing, the skilled mechanics of Copenhagen earned from 754 to 884 kroner a year (the krone being worth about 27 cents of our money); while the agricultural laborers earned from 371 to 400 kroner, without board, or from 224 to 238 kroner, with board.

Since then, owing solely to the practical sense and scientific conduct of the Socialist movement, the economic conditions of the Danish workers have undergone a marked change for the better. Not only the rate of wages has increased but the retail price of the most important necessaries of life (such as bread, milk, butter, etc.) has been forced down almost to a minimum by powerful Socialist co-operative institutions, similar to those of Belgium. With every improvement thus gained in their means of life, the toilers of Denmark flocked in growing numbers to their trade unions and to their class party, all under the banner of International Socialism. Of the 90,000 men in manufacturing and mechanical employments, 80,000 are now organized in their respective trades, nationally federated; while 60,000 are at the same time members of the Party, to the funds of which for political action, economic education and general propaganda, all the unions and co-operative associations are also contributing. The Socialist representation in Parliament has increased to 13 deputies in the Folkething and 4 Senators in the Landsthing. Moreover, at the last election 150 municipalities were conquered. The Party press has become a formidable power. It consists of five dailies, one weekly, 1 satirical publication and seventy trade organs. The "Social Demokraten" of Copenhagen yields to the Party an annual net income of $20,000.

The prodigious success of the Socialists in the municipal contests is the more instructive from the fact that an apparently insurmountable obstacle stood in their way. The right to vote in town elections is confined to citizens having an income of 1,000 kroner, or more, upon which a proportional tax is levied. Under this legal provision nine-tenths of the wage-workers were practically disfranchised. The Socialists of Copenhagen took this matter in hand and came to the conclusion that every workman who could in some way manage to pay the tax, should declare his income to come to be 1,000 kroner. An extensive agitation followed, and the Socialists' advice was acted upon with an admirable outburst of proletarian solidarity. In Copenhagen 20,000 voters were thus added to the electoral body; ten Socialist candidates were elected and the vice-presidency of the municipal council fell into their hands.

It was to be expected that the steady advance of a proletarian army so well disciplined, so spirited, so peaceful in its methods, yet so revolutionary in its object, would at last awaken the capitalist class of Denmark to a sense of impending danger. The old-time guerilla warfare of individual employers against their respective employees had obviously to be given up, for in such encounters the single-handed capitalist was met by the whole corps of workers engaged in his industry, and, if necessary, by the whole proletarian army. His failure was certain, and his "self-sacrifice" could only benefit his competitors. Nothing but a powerful blow would do; a blow struck with all the might of combined capital, and by which the socialistically organized labor of the country might be so pulverized that its elements could not, for a long time at least, show again any cohesion. With this end in view, the employers formed a "National Federation," and made ready to avail themselves of the first opportunity. We quote from a report of the struggle that followed:

"In March last the carpenters and joiners of Copenhagen entered into an agreement with their employers for the settlement of a dispute which had been in existence between them. The local organizations of other towns accepted the same agreement, with the exception of seven small towns in the province of Jutland, the men there refusing to work unless the employers of those places granted better conditions. On the advice of the Central Committee, however, the workingmen agreed to resume work. This the employers would not allow. They declared that the agreement no longer existed, and on May 2 proclaimed a lock-out of the entire industry, numbering about 3,500 men. The Employers' National Federation next formulated a series of demands (eight in number), which they presented to the trades-unions' federation (Samvirkende Fagforbund).

Chief among the "eight points of the employers' charter" were the following: "That the right of the employers to manage their work people and employ what labor they considered most suitable, be RECOGNIZED AND ENFORCED BY THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; that no manager or foreman shall belong to a trade union, and that all agreements respecting wages or working conditions be made on January of each year, this date being selected because a strike or lock-out in the heart of winter, by causing intense suffering, would render the workers more helpless in their resistance than at any other time.

"On May 15 this programme was received by the workmen, who at once met and discussed it, and drew up a reply, also suggesting that a conference should be held between the two central organizations. The reply was, 'The whole of the points must be accepted without further discussion, or they would at once declare a general lock-out.' On May 24 some 30,000 workmen engaged in the building and metal industries were accordingly locked out, with the intimation that the remaining 50,000 would also be locked out unless their terms were at once agreed to. The committee of Associated Trade Unions appealed to the Arbitration Board (a body similar in its constitution to that of the Labor and Conciliation Board of the London Chamber of Commerce), and claimed damages from the Employers' Federation for breach of agreement. After a protracted discussion on June 29, the Board gave its decision to the effect 'that, whilst the workmen had no claim upon the employers for damages caused by their action, yet they were of opinion that the lock-out was contrary to the general ideas which had governed the trades unions when they agreed with the employers upon the settlement of the various disputes.'

"The award, which practically condemned the lock-out as a breach of faith, was ignored by the Employers' Federation, as was also the offer of the Board to act as mediators between the parties, the masters' answer to the Board being, 'that they were determined not to yield one point of their demands.' Thus, nothing but a fight or unconditional surrender was open to the men. They chose the former, and issued appeals broadcast for help, those members remaining at work being levied from 15 to 30 per cent. of their earnings. The employers' committee next issued an order to lock out an additional 20,000 men, if the workmen did not yield. Hoping to prevent such an enormous loss to trade as this extension meant, a committee of leading citizens, including the Mayor of Copenhagen, intervened, and eventually got the Employers' Federation to consent to meet the workmen, which they did, much to the alarm of a section of the capitalist class. The leading capitalist organ of Denmark, the Hozreblad et, wrote on July 21 that the lock-out was established 'to once for all crush out the trades unions associations of Denmark.' The result of the meeting was a basis of agreement, which was to be submitted to the members of the organizations. But in the meantime the employers had issued secretly a printed copy of rules which were to govern all workshops in the future, and had provided for the establishment of a record office, wherein an account of obnoxious workmen was to be kept. In other words, they meant to establish an elaborate boycott chamber. The men, therefore, refused to sign any agreement unless the employers would give a guarantee that no new workshop rules should be introduced or black chambers established. The employers' answer was the extension of the lock-out by an additional 10,000 workers. A number of other points, eleven in all, were also put forward in addition to the original eight, the principal one being that no person under thirty years of age should be allowed to vote in the trade union.

"The struggle had now become a war to the death. The employers declared that men and women alike had to choose between starvation and their union, or work on the terms of the employers, who had agreed that in the future none would be employed who remained a member of a trade organization. The comparatively small support received from abroad doubtless confirmed the Employers' Federation in their belief that starvation would speedily compel the surrender of the workers. The committee were, however, equal to the occasion, and organized a system of giving relief in food instead of money, and some 40,000 children found temporary homes with the farmers in the country, thus securing not only an excellent holiday for the children, but what was of far more importance at that moment, making sure that the cries of hunger-pinched children should not be the determining factor in the settlement of the dispute. Fresh appeals were issued, lectures and amusements of various kinds were organized to keep the workers together. Not that the committee had any fear of black-legging; as a matter of fact not one member ratted during the sixteen weeks of the dispute, and blacklegs were not to be had.

"Other causes now came to help the workers. The banking interest was getting alarmed, the withdrawals made by the workmen and small middle class people began to tell, and some of the banks felt strained to meet their obligations. The shadow of a monetary crisis began to assume shape. The fear that poverty, so easily endured when it is only the workers who have to endure it, commenced to make itself felt outside the workers' ranks. Another effort was made to get the employers to meet the men. On September 1 they met, but with only partial success, both sides being firm. On September 4 the employers paused, retreated a bit, and finally broke into a run, leaving the workmen victorious. On September 9 work was resumed on the old lines, and the famous eight points and the eleven minor ones disappeared.

"A court of arbitration is to be established, composed of equal members of both organizations, the Government and the parliamentary leaders having agreed to sanction by law the formation of such a council."

IN SWEDEN.

The "Landsorganizationen" Formed by the National Trade Union Congress of 1898, Makes it Obligatory for every Affiliated Union to Act Politically with the Socialist Labor Party.

The following article was published last year in the New York Swedish Socialist organ, "Arbetaren, and reproduced a few weeks ago by request of some Swedish comrades residing in Chicago, for the purpose of agitation among their fellow Swedes in the West and Northwest. At the same time a translation of it was given to the "Workers' Call" for publication. Of course, it never appeared in that Kangaroo organ of "Simons, Editor," whose Socialism does not run along Swedish lines, or, for that matter, along any straight line.

On the 5th of August, 1898, there met in Stockholm 268 delegates, representing 50,000 organized workingmen. This was "the first general Swedish trade union congress," and under the name of "Landsorganizationen" it established a national organization of the Swedish workers, much resembling in its form and aims the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of this country.

That the "pure and simple" trade union movement should gain no headway in Sweden one had good cause to hope, and the Congress fully justified this expectation by resolving that the allegiance to the "Socialdemocratiska Arbetare Partiet" (Social-Democratic Labor Party) SHALL BE OBLIGATORY TO ALL TRADE UNIONS THAT WILL HAVE BELONGED TO THE LANDSORGANISATIONEN FOR THREE YEARS.

The "pure and simple" trades union movement has, strictly speaking, never existed in Sweden, for, as far as we know, not even the very few unions that have taken a stand decidedly adverse to Socialism have altogether banished political discussions from their meetings.

England and the United States are the countries that have given the world overwhelming evidence of the ineffectiveness of pure and simpledom to guard the interests of labor. Yet if the losses suffered by the workers of these countries on account of their wrong tactics have not only given them a salutary lesson, but have also saved the workers of other countries from the same bitter experience, then pure and simpledom has had a mission to fill.

It did not surprise anybody that the progressive resolution won; not even the liberal and radical (Swedish) papers, which, of course, would have been delighted to see the "compulsory resolution" defeated.

On this subject the "Upsala Nya Tidning" observes: "Nevertheless it must be conceded that if the Socialists succeeded in enforcing the resolution carried last Sunday about all trade unions enrolling under the red banner—which, perhaps, still has to be proved—then they will only be reaping the fruits of a labor which they alone have done. FOR IS NOT THE WHOLE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT A SOCIALISTIC CREATION?" — —

More surprising it is that on the list of opponents to this kind of "compulsion" we should find the names of Socialists. The future will unquestionably demonstrate that the resolution was correct and in straight line with the sound development of the labor movement.

What a striking similitude there is between the arguments of the "pure-and-simplers" of Sweden and the harangues of our own American pure-and-simplers! The former are briefly given by "Folkbladet," thusly:

"The trade-union movement will get split if the Socialists don't keep their fingers off it, for there is nothing natural in a chaining together of a trade-union movement that ought to be "pure" and "simple" and a political party which the workers fear. Great masses will be scared away from a social-democratic Landsorganisation, and will go either their own way or no way, with the consequence that no effective Landsorganisation will be realized; for there are no bonds between most of the workers and Socialism; nor can any be created by the making of compulsory laws."

Exactly the way our "labor fakirs" have been reasoning.

Still, even in America, the right path has been entered upon by the clear-sighted. When the pure and simple leaders—more simple than pure—shall have succeeded in making a complete wreck of the American Federation of Labor and other "great" organizations (as they have already done with the once great and mighty Knights of Labor), then, surely, if not before, one may expect a great rush to OUR Landsorganization, the SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Don't write on both sides of the sheet;

Don't write on tissue paper;

Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

Don't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;

Don't abbreviate;

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;

Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;

Don't write your signature as tho' you wished to remain incognito;

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;

Don't write on sheets of uneven size;

Don't take this ill.

One of Harriman's Splendid Sections.

To THE PEOPLE:—I was called upon as Organizer of Los Angeles County, to speak on the 25th inst., before what was supposed to be Section Gardena, organized by Harriman some months ago. I stopped at Howard Summit with Comrade Schutte and wife, both of whom are straight Socialists of the no compromise type. In the evening he drove me to the meeting place. Eight of the supposed members were present, and I was introduced to them. They one and all told me how much they knew about Socialism, learned from the "Class Struggle" and "Appeal to Reason." One gentleman was a Prohibitionist, who told me he was instrumental in getting saloons stopped in the district. Well, I talked for some time, then I called for questions. One gentleman came forward, armed with "Class Struggle" arguments of difference of opinion, abuse, etc. Of course, he was easy. Harriman's technicalities also came up. But, based on a foundation of sand and illegal proceedings, they all fell to the ground. The Section was supposed to have been organized with 11 members, of whom only 6 were present. Harriman went around and asked others if he could put their names down. One woman, whose husband was in Los Angeles, said she guessed it would be all right to put his name down. They had heard a Spiritualist deliver a Socialist speech once, and liked it. The gentleman with the "Class Struggle" argument also allowed his own and wife's name to be put down. By the way, he was also quite surprised to hear they were expected to have application and membership cards and pay dues. Only one man knew they were expected to vote for the Party. Now, I ask you what kind of work this is. A man makes a sentimental speech, coaxes a lot of people to put their names down, and then rushes off, leaving them in utter darkness regarding the tactics of our Party. It is no wonder the "Class Struggle" boosted Harriman as a wonderful organizer, with a record of one Section per day. I would not trespass on your space, but it seems to me such things should be brought before the Comrades of the country who do not come in actual contact with his splendid Sections.

GEORGE S. HOLMES,
Los Angeles, October 27th.

Good Work in Lynn.

To THE PEOPLE:—At a meeting of the Lynn Lasters' Alliance (No. 267 of the S. T. & L. A.), held at their headquarters, Clapp's Block, corner Munroe and Market, on October 27th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered printed in the next issue of THE PEOPLE:

WHEREAS, As the economic struggle between the capitalist class and the wage-workers becomes more and more intense, it also becomes more and more necessary to bring about the solidarity of the wage-workers upon class-conscious lines, with a view to the abolition of the competitive wage system, and to use all the weapons of offense and defense in the great struggle between the proletarian (or dispossessed class) and the capitalist class; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Lynn Lasters' Alliance Union, in meeting assembled, recognizing the necessity of uniting the economic and political wings for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system of production and distribution, and ushering in an era when the producer of all wealth shall receive the full product of his toil, thus abolishing the wage system,

RESOLVED, That we support the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, and call upon all wage-workers to strike the blow at the ballot box in the coming election for their class interest and emancipation.

We are getting along very well, despite the opposition from the "pure-and-simplers." The Glazers' Union is doing some good work and also the Beamsters. After the State election the work of organization will be pushed with increased vigor.

MICHAEL CROTTY, Fin. Sec.
Lynn, Mass, Oct. 29.

Persistent but Knocked Out Every Time.

To THE PEOPLE:—There is a freak in this town by the name of Casey, hailing from Haverhill, and calling himself a member of the Social Democratic State Committee. His declared object is to make a fourth attempt to organize Holyoke for the Social Democracy, as the two previous attempts of James Carey and the more recent one of a Boston fellow by the name of McCarthy had proved complete failures.

His organizing methods seem to consist in the haranguing of night lunch cart patrons. His stock argument is that there is no difference between the Socialist Labor Party and his own Social Democracy, except a single divergence of tactics. If there is no fundamental difference between the Socialist Labor Party and their own fake Democracy, why don't they let well enough alone? Why do they repeatedly attempt to split the movement in Holyoke? The fact is that they want to disorganize and discredit Socialism by their spurious methods and shallow arguments. They are too cowardly to tell the truth and to proclaim the fact that they hate the Socialist Labor Party. They are too hypocritical to tell the people their real object, which is to help the Democratic Party next year in the interest of Bryan and Debsomaniacs. Happily, their Judas work will not bear fruit in Holyoke, thanks to the solid and sound teachings of the Socialist Labor Party and its national organ, THE PEOPLE.

M. RUTHER.
Holyoke, Mass, Oct. 30.

Short and Pointed.

To THE PEOPLE:—Congratulations on the situation. "Eternal vigilance" and unyielding backbone are the means of Revolutionary Progress.

L. E. BROWN.
Bertrand, Neb., Oct. 30.

The Kangaroos Knocked Out in Detroit.

A bogus S. L. P. affair tried to dispute our claim to the Socialist Labor Party's place on the official ballot. A mass meeting, chiefly composed of Republicans and Democrats, was called by them, and they tried to force us, by resolutions adopted at that meeting, to fuse with them. Finally the newspapers gave them a hand, and the combination of frauds, backed up by the capitalist press, tried to make believe that the S. L. P. had split, and that the frauds were a faction of the S. L. P. These frauds had the nerve to advertise a festival and call it the 25th anniversary of Section Detroit, S. L. P., and they, furthermore, induced the City Clerk in some way to allow them to participate in, and, if possible, capture, our caucuses. They nominated ward candidates and held a convention to nominate candidates for city offices, but were finally refused a place on the ballot because the Election Commissioners, of whom the City Clerk is a member, decided that they did not belong there.

Our whole ticket was allowed to go on where it belongs. They know now that the S. L. P. will not stand monkeying.

M. MEYER, Secretary.
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 29.

A Milch Cow for Gompers & Co.

To THE PEOPLE:—There was a "Milkers' Union" (dairymen) organized here a couple of weeks ago. F. H. Gill, of the A. F. of L., was presiding in order to rope the unfortunate milkers into Gompers' lost paradise. Some of us Socialists were present. When a motion was made to apply to the A. F. of L. for a charter I obtained the floor by consent of the men about to organize. I spoke, of course, against the motion. I advised the men to wait, gain some experience, and then decide which national organization it was best for them to join. When I talked revolution to them, and mentioned the S. T. & L. A. I was repeatedly called down by the chair, but kept right on. A number of the men to be roped in were Swiss, and Gill, who had seen me speak with some of them before the meeting, did not know what their sentiments might be. He was at any rate afraid to lose his prey. Down at last he came from his chair like a tiger, and went wildly for me. He called it the most "gallic" attempt he ever saw or heard of to come in "his" hall, "he" being there to organize the men into the A. F. of L., and being, furthermore, "as good a Socialist as you" for the past twenty years, and so on. The end of it was that the Gomperic motion was carried by two votes, none against; the two votes being cast by two saloon-keepers, one of whom was elected president, and the other treasurer of the "Milkers' Union." The whole performance put me in mind of Hickey's Tragic Pages, Chapter V: Tenth Annual Convention of the U. M. W. U.

Section Los Angeles is moving on finely. We have sixty-three members in good standing, all of unquestionable loyalty, and we shall take mighty good care that no freaks or crooks get in after our experience with the Kangaroos. I may well assure you that no "bore from within" can have a show in this part of the globe.

LOUIS REUTELMANN.
Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.

No Bogus Need Apply.

To THE PEOPLE:—Reading alive; fakirs to the rear, honest men to the front. Section Reading held a mass meeting on Monday, October 30, with Comrade Samuel Clark, of Philadelphia, as the speaker of the evening. A fair audience had assembled by 7.40 p.m., and the comrades decided to start in. By 8 o'clock the audience had swelled up to over four hundred people, who showed by their applause their appreciation of Comrade Clark's speech—a record breaker, by the way, in the matter of open-air speeches. Barnes spoke yesterday for the local oppositionists to a small and dismal audience. H.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 5.

A Bogus S. L. P. Ticket in Denver.

To THE PEOPLE:—On the list of nominations "certified to the county clerk" of this county we were amazed to find, under the head "Socialist Labor," a number of names of political crooks who figure also as the nominees of other political parties. This trick was made possible by a defect (probably intended) in the election law as amended by the last legislature, who has abolished emblems; the said law now requiring from the citizen who wants to vote a straight ticket that he shall write in full the name of the party of his selection. We immediately sent the following:

"WARNING TO THE SOCIALIST VOTERS OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY AGAINST A BOGUS SOCIALIST TICKET:

"A scheme has been concocted by a gang of unscrupulous ward heelers to deceive unwary voters, and at the same time turn a few dishonest pennies for themselves by selling places on a bogus Socialist ticket to candidates on other tickets. Below are a few samples of the delectable clique:

"C. S. Niel and J. D. Kleckner, two notorious professional ward heelers and political crooks, well known to politicians as willing tools for the performance of the lowest gang work; George Taylor, all-round fakir and freak, who does anything to avoid work and works everybody, and is engaged in all possible grafts, land steals, fake spiritualist meetings and shady political deals; E. B. Osburn, a common street fakir.

"For further information as to this gang apply at Socialist Labor headquarters, 1820 Champa street.

"The new ballot law made it comparatively easy to carry out this little scheme. Two of the above mentioned characters filed with the county clerk a list of nominations, and designated it the 'Socialist Ticket.'

"Unless the Socialists of this county exercise the proper care, they will cast a vote for the most disreputable clique of political prostitutes that ever disgraced the city. Let every voter who wishes to protest by his vote against existing conditions write upon his ballot not merely "Socialist," but in unmistakable letters the words, 'Socialist Labor,' thus: 'I hereby vote a straight SOCIALIST LABOR ticket.' "And let him vote it straight."

SECTION DENVER, S. L. P.
Denver, Nov. 2.

The Effect of it in Virginia.

To THE PEOPLE:—The local comrades are highly pleased with the manner in which the party situation is shaping up. The few members we lost in Richmond by the "Volkszeitung" conspiracy were men that the section could easily spare, and who had long been a source of uneasiness to us, lest they should any day, by some foolish action, compromise the movement. Such, I judge, has been the experience of the sections throughout the country, and the effect is bound to be beneficial. Excellent work is being done here and you may surely expect to soon hear of substantial results from the increased activity and mutual confidence of our loyal membership.

We were also much elated at the manifesto issued in Greater New York by the Slobs, advising their dupes not to vote on Election day. If any man entertained doubts as to the intentions of the traitors, this incident will furnish all the evidence necessary.

A. B. C.
Richmond, Va., Nov. 5.

Hanford Used as a Tammany Argument.

To THE PEOPLE:—In regard to the article in THE PEOPLE of November 5th "Tammany routed in the Eighteenth District," I would like to add something. At the Tammany Hall open-air meeting which we silenced and practically captured on October 28, the Tammany candidate for re-election in the Eighteenth, Chas. Dillon, said: "I need not of necessity call your attention to our opponents here to-night. They are welcome. (?) But their candidate for Governor at the last election, Mr. Ben Hanford, three weeks ago to-day walked into Tammany Hall."

JOHN T. KEVENCY.
521 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.)

J. H. A., SAN FRANCISCO.—Your letter of Oct. 27, reviewing the struggle in your city between the clear-headed, honest-hearted Socialists, and the Volkszeitung-Harriman-Wilkins-Benham-Edlin conspirators, is unquestionably interesting, but, in your own words, "comes rather late." The numerous communications previously received from the Pacific Coast, and printed in THE PEOPLE, have cast upon all the events and all the schemes you speak of, such a glaring light that the Comrades in other States are now as fully informed as if they were residing in California and had taken part in the battle of San Francisco. They have in their own minds a vivid picture of the wonderful dream of greatness and power and spoils which the savior firm of Job & Co. sought to convert into a reality. As you say, "These men in their dream saw the Party wrecked throughout the country, but California, saved by their God-like interference, re-uniting the scattered limbs of the S. L. P., breathing new life in its mangled body, and becoming its nerve center." And again: "This may all sound like a huge joke, but there is no doubt that extraordinary illusions filled the brains of those 'saviors,' whose intrepid imagination, in its reckless flights, was not restrained by the absurdity and dishonesty of their schemes." All this, we say, the Comrades see plainly. They are also fully acquainted with the methods resorted to by the intrepid jobbers in their vain efforts to attain their object. They know and appreciate the treatment of Comrade Hickey by the Job Co., etc., etc. And they are satisfied that the Party is "saved"—has saved itself—not only in California but in all the States; that it is vastly stronger to-day than it ever was; that the Kangaroo war is at an end; that the last Kangaroo has breathed his last, and that the S. L. P., freed from the Kangaroo barnacle, must now devote its whole attention to propaganda work, including the building up of its economic organ, the S. T. & L. A. Of course, if some dead Kangaroo should now and then imagine that he is not a corpse, or should his ghost appear in war paint, THE PEOPLE will duly bury the ill-smelling carcass a little deeper, or send the non-existent spirit where it belongs with a gentle tap of the Hammer.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 869 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held October 31, with J. H. Sauter in the chair. Absent, Keep and excused because busy in agitation work. The financial report for the week ending October 28 showed receipts $49.40; expenditures, $97.05.

Section Santa Clara County, Cal., (San Jose), reported the expulsion of H. Ryan and the suspension of F. C. Malkmes.

The California and Connecticut State Committees asked for replacement of stamps that had been spoiled and lost in the mails respectively. Granted. An application for charter for Section Jackson County, Mo., was under the rules referred to the Missouri State Committee for endorsement.

Organizers Hickey and Keinard send reports of their work in Montana and Ohio. The report of Hickey shows that good work was done in Butte, Mont., and that a Section will be formed.

Charter granted to new Section at East Liverpool, Ohio, organized by Keinard.

Sections are urged to forthwith take the vote on the permanent seat of the Board of Appeals and report in time.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

Result of General Vote on Pittsburg Resolution and Yonkers Amendment.

	Pittsburg Resolution. For.	Ag'nst.	Yonkers. Amendment. For.	Ag'nst.
Birmingham, Ala ..	12	..	12	..
Phoenix, Ariz.....	12	..	11	..
Los Angeles, Cal...	37	2	37	2
Denver, Colo.....	24	..	24	..
Milford, Conn.....	7	..	7	..
New Haven, Conn..	32	..	32	..
Washington, D. C..	9	..	9	..
Chicago, Ill.....	19	..	19	..
Jacksonville, Ill....	13	..	13	..
Member at large, Illinois	1	..	1	..
Richmond, Ind.....	..	5	..	5
Baltimore, Md.....	8	..	8	..
Boston, Mass.....	31	..	31	..
Cambridge, Mass...	..	..	5	..
Everett, Mass.....	15	..	15	..
Haverhill, Mass....	8	..	8	..
Lawrence, Mass....	10	..	10	..
Springfield, Mass...	8	..	8	..
Duluth, Minn.....	12	..	12	..
Essex Co., N. J....	65	..	65	..
Hudson Co., N. J..	65	..	65	..
Union Co., N. J....	27	..	27	..
Albany, N. Y.....	8	..	8	..
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66	..	66	..
New York, N. Y....	403	4	401	5
Peekskill, N. Y....	9	..	9	..
Richmond Co., N.Y.	12	..	12	..
Schenectady, N. Y..	10	..	10	..
Yonkers, N. Y.....	27	..	27	..
Columbus, Ohio....	6	1	6	1
Cincinnati, Ohio....	7	..	10	..
Figart, Pa.....	7	..	7	..
Sutersville, Pa.....	9	..	9	..
Stoneboro, Pa.....	12	..	12	..
Pittsburg, Pa.....	71	1	70	1
Philadelphia, Pa....	56	..	56	..
Providence, R. I..	40	..	40	..
Central Falls, R. I..	7	..	7	..
Woonsocket, R. I..	5	..	7	..
Richmond, Va.....	9	..	9	..
Total	1,180	13	1,186	14

CALIFORNIA.

To California Sections.

The Organizer of Section Los Angeles, California, wishes the addresses of all organizers of Sections in the State of California. (Object, communication.) Address, A. H. Boal, 205½ S. Main street, Los Angeles, California, Room 7.

The Expulsion of Job Harriman.

To the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Comrades:—Below please find the resolutions of Section Los Angeles on the expulsion of Job Harriman from the Section and Party, unanimously passed by votes of wards, counted at the regular meeting of the City Central Committee on October 24th.

This action was taken in answer to the appeal of Comrade Beal against the decision of the Section on the ground that the former small vote was made by the opposition of all those Comrades who sided with Harriman, and thereby put themselves out of the Party, as indicated in the Resolutions.

Yours fraternally,
H. NORMAN, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is well known that Job Harriman, late State Organizer of the State of California Socialist Labor Party, has lately been tried on a charge of treason to the Party and its regularly constituted National Executive Committee, at Beekman street, and has been suspended from Section Los Angeles, and

WHEREAS, Said Harriman, having declared himself on the side of the so-called "new" National Executive Committee, and announced his intention to firmly stand by it, it then becomes an act of treason for any member of said Section and Party to vote sustaining one who has declared himself for the illegal National Executive Committee of the Volkszeitung element, and against the proper authority of the Party, and

WHEREAS, All Comrades voting in support of Job Harriman and against his suspension, thereby endorsing the side for which he stands, acted in a contradictory manner in voting to support the illegal National Executive Committee, while recognizing the authority of the legal one, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Job Harriman be hereby expelled from Section Los Angeles Socialist Labor Party, and that this be referred to the vote of all Comrades of this Section in good standing; and further be it

RESOLVED, That the vote of Comrades on this resolution be considered as the final and definite stand of all Comrades voting; also be it

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in our official organ, THE PEOPLE, at 61 Beekman street, as the firm and unwavering stand of Section Los Angeles on this proposition.

H. NORMAN,
Secretary Los Angeles S. L. P.

ILLINOIS.

COLLINSVILLE.—The Section has adopted the following resolutions and asks for its publication in the Party press:

WHEREAS, Section Collinsville, through constant study and continued discussion of the Party trouble, has decided that it is due to the looseness of the Socialist press; for, had the Socialist papers, outside the City of New York, been under Party control when the trouble occurred, it would have gone no farther than the City of New York.

True, these papers are "very good," and "contain scientific reading,"—so do papers not Socialistic sometimes.

But it is not a question of science that confronts us in this matter; it is a question of tactics, loyalty to principle and to the Party.

Birds of a feather flock together, and these papers (birds) show the color of their feathers when shooed off the roost by the Party papers. A paper is not a Party paper unless controlled by the Party. Thus these papers show that they are guilty of the same charge they prefer against the Party papers, editors and the N. E. C.:—UNCONSTITUTIONALITY; thereby demonstrating that individual interest, and not the interest of the Party is back of all non-Party papers. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Section Collinsville withdraw its support from all non-Party papers and work only for the circulation of Party papers; be it further

RESOLVED, That we recommend (to prevent a repetition of the present trouble) that at our next National Convention the constitution be so amended as to provide for Party control of all papers; that no Section, publishing association, or individual member of the Party be allowed to publish a paper and circulate same in the Party;

RESOLVED, Also that we recommend the election of a committee of scientific, loyal members to jointly work with the Party editors and the N. E. C., to examine all books, pamphlets or magazines (originating from within the Party) before publication, and same to be recommended in the Party organs before circulation.

RESOLVED, Furthermore, That it is the sense of Section Collinsville that one Party paper for each language, as necessity demands, is sufficient at the present time, and not until necessity demands shall there be more than one; in case of the necessity for two or more papers in the same language, let them be conveniently located and appear, for instance, as "New York People," "Chicago People," "San Francisco People," etc., all editors to be controlled as per constitution of the Party;

RESOLVED, That the above be sent to the N. E. C. and be published in the Party paper, the New York PEOPLE, thereby submitting same to the Sections throughout the country as a proposition for discussion.

Discuss this, comrades; our plan herein may not be the best, the convention may determine the plan; but the Party MUST control its reading matter or more confused minds will be produced to fight with in the future. While all Socialists may not think alike, speak alike, write just alike, wear the same kind of a hat, coat or shoes, they MUST come to the same conclusions, for there is but ONE TRUTH, one fact, one justice to all solved problems.

JOS. BREKAW, Sec'y,
per Will. W. Cox.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts State Committee.

To THE PEOPLE:—The list of State committeemen elected at the senatorial conventions held on October 6, is as follows: First Plymouth, Jer. O'Flhelly, of Abington; First Suffolk, A. L. Winseck, of Chelsea; First Essex, G. R. Peare, of Lynn; Fourth Middlesex, A. A. Jones, of Everett; Middlesex and Essex, W. Dean of Lynn, John Austace of Peabody, Frank McDonald of Stoneham, J. J. Devlin of Stoneham, W. J. O'Brien of Woburn; First Worcester, L. D. Usher; Second Worcester, C. E. Willey; First Hamden, G. E. Vircens, of Springfield; Second Hampden, L. S. Oliver, of Westfield.

There is one district to hear from, the Third Bristol.

The State Secretary would call the attention of the Party members to the Middlesex and Essex District, where there appears to have been five State committeemen elected. If such an act was permissible, the Kangaroos could very easily have captured the State committee. The law says that the State committee shall consist of at least one delegate from each senatorial district, but the State committee has never ordered that it should consist of more, and they alone have the power to increase the number. It would be interesting to know under what provision of law, or under what ruling of the State committee the Middlesex and Essex district elected five committeemen to the next State committee.

L. D. USHER.

VIRGINIA.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF RICHMOND, VA.—Section Richmond has established headquarters and a reading-room at 207½ North Fifth street, between Broad and Grace (upstairs, over Hudson's Dairy), where all readers of THE PEOPLE and their friends will always be welcome. Meetings are held at these headquarters every Saturday night at 8 o'clock as follows: first Saturday in month, business meeting of Section; second, fourth and fifth Saturdays, agitation meetings; third Saturday, State Committee meeting.

WASHINGTON.

PASCO.—We have a membership of 12, all good, earnest workers, which I think is very good for a small town like this; have $6.75 in treasury and owe nothing. Comrade Hickey was here and gave an entertaining and able discourse to a crowded house; his remarks were enthusiastically received and gave the people something to think about. This is a very small town; population is about 150, but I think the prospects are very bright for having a good strong section here, and when the people understand the principles of our Party, I look for a change in their ideas. We are doing all we can to instruct them.

FRANK MURPHY, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin State Committee has established a Permanent Agitation Fund for the purpose of carrying on the agitation throughout the State. It is hoped every comrade and Socialist will do his duty towards increasing this fund, so that this committee may be in a position to accomplish something at the next State election. All contributions should be sent to the State Secretary, Frank R. Wilke, 1084 10th street, Milwaukee, Wis. All donations will be published in the Party organs.

Previously acknowledged	$31.05
Fred. Ecke, Milwaukee	0.50
J. H., Milwaukee	1.00
A. K., Milwaukee	0.50
Moritz Derling, Milwaukee	0.50
Total	$33.55

FRANK R. WILKE,
State Secretary.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.
BOSTON, MASS.:
C. Croasdell, 1597 Washington street.
CHICAGO, ILL.:
H. Sale, 1104 Twelfth street, 2d floor.
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.:
John J. Kelly, 62 Grattan street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CATSKILL, N. Y.
E. Elmer Cerren.
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat 5.
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Frieseme, Jr., 238 Arndt street.
DENVER, COLO.
J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
ERIE, PA.:
Fred. Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:
F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.
HARTFORD, CONN.:
Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1233 Madison avenue.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.:
J. Luxenburg, 73 Monson street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7.
LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Manchester street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flynn, 832 Lyncoln street.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Roger W. Egan, 81 So. Burritt street.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
F. Serrer, 21 Nash street.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
Sam. Clark, 2375 Letterly street, Kensington.
PITTSBURG, KAS.:
Chas. Heising, Box 180.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Jas. A. Dickins, 34 South 11th street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.
PUEBLO, COLO.:
Nixon Elliott, 1025 Berkley avenue.
READING, PA.
Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
REVERE, MASS.
O. Sullivan, Paysan street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.
RIVERSIDE, CAL.:
A. H. Hagans, 153 E. 10th street.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Frank Leitner, 226 Center street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block.
TROY, N. Y.:
Samuel Pitts, 769 River street.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
W. P. Evans, Room 10, Row 1, Proctors Cabins, Carroll street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Chas. W. Peckham, Box 273.
WOBURN, MASS.
Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.:
Frank L. Fogarty, 265 Front street.

STRUGGLE

Of the Class-Conscious, Militant, Wage-Working Socialists to Establish and Maintain in Detroit a Wage Labor Class Political Party for Class Interests—Tricks and Speculations of the Small-Trading Kangaroo Element.

The following statement of the Detroit Central Committee could not be published in THE PEOPLE before election, because of the pressure upon its columns, but it will even now prove highly interesting and usefully instructive.

Comrades and Wage Workers:

Conditions have arisen in the political labor movement in Detroit that make the following explanation necessary. A desperate attempt is made to confuse the voters of the Socialist Labor Party's ticket. This attempt is supported by several small business men who have formerly been looked upon as Socialists, and it is supported also by a local German paper, *Der Herold*, which poses as a Socialist labor paper. When part of the history of these men has been told, everybody will understand the reasons for their action.

The material interests of persons shape and change, as a rule, their actions, their views and their opinions. A change in the social standing of persons produces, generally, a similar corresponding change in their political views.

As wage workers, the small business men referred to above may have held the views of the Socialist Labor Party, but now Herzig, Kummerfeldt and Chas. Erb are business men, and their actions have proven that they are no exception to the aforesaid rule.

As proof, the following suffices: (1) When, in 1886, the "local option" cry was raised, these gentlemen forgot all about the existence of a more important problem. Instead of trying to agitate, and to organize the workers for Socialism and the overthrow of capitalist class rule, these gentlemen went on the road for the brewer bosses.

The reason for this action is very apparent. Herzig and Kummerfeldt sell their cigars to saloonkeepers, and the closing of saloons would have meant the closing of Herzig and Kummerfeldt's cigar business.

(2) The Socialist Mænnerchor, at its annual theatrical production (Fashing's Production) two years ago last spring, engaged Herman Minge, a non-union man, as bartender. The union bartenders objected to this, the matter came up for discussion before the Maennerchor and Mr. Kummerfeldt stated that he had engaged Mr. Minge because Mr. Minge was a Socialist. The fact is that nobody ever heard of Mr. Minge as being connected with the Socialist movement, nor has anybody ever seen him in any of the party meetings or at party festivals. And as a Socialist who is given such preference, he should certainly be known as one to the majority of the members. The truth of the matter is, however, that Mr. Minge is a bartender who is favorably inclined towards Herzig and Kummerfeldt. He can reach to his customers cigars manufactured by Herzig and Kummerfeldt, instead of those of other manufacturers. A small, well-paying job thrown once in a while in Mr. Minge's way tends, too, of course, to strengthen his favorable feeling towards Messrs. Herzig and Kummerfeldt's cigars. On the other hand, union men are not very much inclined to return such favors in a similar manner, because they expect such jobs simply because they are union men—and, furthermore, not all of them tend bar in saloons during the day. Messrs. Herzig and Kummerfeldt's eye to business shows itself here unmistakably.

Some other facts must be considered before we can afford to pass on to take a general review of the political situation in Detroit.

As stated before, Messrs. Herzig, Kummerfeldt and Chas. Erb do business in saloons, and saloonkeepers cut quite a figure in local politics. The liberal and radically inclined saloonkeepers do, or at least they did in the past, support Pingree. To be able to sell cigars to them, a person had to be a Pingreeite. To be known as a member of a party which attacks Pingreeism and labor fakirism as capitalist-demagogueism, would harm them. But they like to derive all the benefits possible from both sides, and by getting the Socialist Labor party to adopt the tactics of capitalistic reform demagogues (i. e., of those reformers who throw around radical sounding phrases, but uphold capitalism with their actions) by getting the Socialist Labor Party to adopt that, Herzig & Kummerfeldt and Chas. Erb's business problem would be solved.

And now as to *Der Herold's* position:

At present chances for starting newspapers are scarce. It is no use for anyone to attempt to start an opposition-to-other-capitalist-newspapers paper. The existing capitalist papers control the field and will tolerate no opposition in their line. Hence, especially if the person has small means, the new beginner must begin with publishing a special magazine or paper, where he may have the support of and be aided in his undertaking by some enthusiasts—by men who will do anything within their power to advance a certain cause or idea. And the Socialist Labor Party has experienced that quite a few of these would-be newspaper men steered towards it to enlist its support. Most generally they succeeded, and especially if they knew anything at all about the so-called social problem.

The necessity for a sound labor press was very early felt by the Socialists, and hence, since the necessary means were lacking to start party papers, individuals were entrusted with the publication of such papers, providing anybody applied for it. The sympathies of these paper men for socialism would, of course, be greater or smaller in proportion as their pocketbooks swelled.

One of these men that applied for the aid of the Socialist Labor Party was a man whose name is F. Draeger. This man, Draeger, owns a little weekly German sheet, which he calls *Der Herold*.

At first the members of the Socialist Labor Party advertised it and gathered subscribers for it. They thought that in course of time the paper might become party property, or, at least, that the party would control it.

But only a short time elapsed before Mr. Draeger showed how he understood the matter. Mr. Draeger at that time came to the Socialist Labor Party with a proposition which showed that the nerve of the proposer is unsurpassable. He proposed that the Socialist Labor Party should advertise his paper, and buy one hundred copies a week for that purpose. In other words, Mr. Draeger proposed that the Socialist Labor Party should pay him a good big price for the copies which the Socialist Labor Party, as his agent, needed to advertise and make subscribers for Mr. Draeger's paper. And, of course, the Socialist Labor Party would receive no salary or commission for the services performed for Mr. Draeger and the building up of Mr. Draeger's business. Yes, he even acted as if he felt insulted when he was asked to allow the Socialist Labor Party to elect a committee to superintend the editorial tone of the paper they had built up, and for which they were asked to make sacrifices as if it had been their own property.

And since then, Mr. Draeger has often explained that his paper's existence depends partly upon advertisements of brewers and saloonkeepers, and that, therefore, Mr. Draeger could not write in conformity with the Socialist Labor Party's platform, as he would lose the ads. Since then Mr. Draeger has succeeded in squeezing money out of the Central Labor Union and the German unions in general. These organizations were afraid that the paper built up by the Socialist Labor Party should "bust up" unless they supported it. But since the Socialist Labor Party's refusal to continue to be Mr. Drager's milkcow, "Der Herold" has advocated all kinds of nonsense, and has done everything possible to injure the Socialist Labor party.

The above facts suffice to show up Messrs. Herzig, Kummerfeldt, Chas. Erb and F. Draeger. They can be dropped for the present, and we can now take up Pingreeism, which is the question some of them have advocated.

Yes, when we sum up all the instances in which the Pingree crowd led or are still leading in attempts to deprive the workers of the last vestige of their chance to break peaceably the chains of wage slavery—when we sum up those attempts, we come to the conclusion that, all their vaunted sympathy for the "common people" notwithstanding, they do very much to entrench the capitalist class.

A few instances of Pingree reforms are here recalled and related.

A Pingree Republican administration was responsible for and did the shooting down of municipal employes at Connor's Creek, and it was Pingree who backed up an attempt aiming at the disfranchisement of the wage workers of Michigan.

A few of the wage workers stumbled over these flagrant breaches of consistency and refused positively to be misled any longer. These few men recognized that politics is the regulation of the affairs of the national household, and that the wage workers must take part in this to advance their class interests and to overthrow the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution. So long as the workers had not attempted seriously to establish their own political party, they were allowed the use of the ballot, because they used it as a toy—and as a toy it could not be harmful to the capitalist class, while an attempt at disfranchisement would create suspicion and arouse the workers. When finally, in Pingree's name, the disfranchisement reform was attempted, the capitalist class gave proof that it realized that the wage working class had earnestly begun to use the ballot as a weapon to protect itself against future repetitions of Conner's Creek, or Hazleton massacres of striking working men, and that they realized, furthermore, that the Socialist Labor Party aims at the complete overthrow of capitalist class rule.

An attempt was finally made to capture the Socialist Labor Party for capitalism. This failed completely. It was found that a revolutionary movement cannot be captured. But after the capturing scheme had proved a failure, the attempt was made to kill the Socialist Labor Party from the outside of the party. The first attempt to this end had been made by the Debs Social Democracy, but it failed completely. This time it is being made by trying to establish and confuse a bogus socialist labor party with the genuine one. To make the deception more complete, the fake socialist labor party is headed by Herzig, Kummerfeldt and Chas. Erb. It was organized (?) about two months ago, and sometimes uses the name of the "old section." Shortly before the last spring election an interview with Gustave Herzig and Chas. Erb was published in the News-Tribune.

They were asked by Section Detroit to repudiate, publicly, the correctness of the interview. They refused this, and they showed then in their speeches that in reality they had been Pingreeites right along, although they had pledged allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party's platform and constitution.

Having unmasked themselves, their further membership in the Socialist Labor Party had become an impossibility, and several of them resigned from the party.

This accounts for the help the conspirators against the Socialist Labor Party receive from the aforesaid men.

Besides a bogus socialist labor party, various labor fakirs are posing in various wards as "labor candidates" on the Republican or Democratic capitalist tickets. To prevent the Socialist Labor Party's speakers from showing up the aforesaid frauds, the attempt is made to prevent free speech.

Wage workers beware! The Socialist Labor Party organization has weathered the storm and now it is your turn to refuse to be confused by all the schemes and conspiracies that may be concocted by the capitalist class and its hirelings against your political party—the Socialist Labor Party.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE S. L. P.,
Detroit Section.

There was this difference between the Forty Kangaroos and the Sixty Independent Laborers that the Kangs could not induce workingmen to abstain from voting, while the Indeps could not induce them to vote. But this apparent difference was actually a resemblance. They were both impotent.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary.

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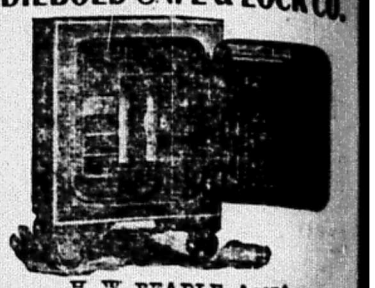

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Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 98 Avenue C, New York.
E. SIFF,
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and Free Reading Room, 205½ South Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m., at Foresters' Temple, 129½ West 1st st. cor. Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A. D., 118 E. 110th st. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30. Subscriptions for this paper received.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 p. m., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at Carpenter Hall, 781 Chapel st. Westville Branch meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors are welcome.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 79 East 4th street. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Mondays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 140 East 57th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 35th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 106th st. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 1, S. T. & L. A. Office, 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome.

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